THE D2 RECENSION OF THE ALPHABETICAL CORPUS OF GREEK PROVERBS

BY

NATHAN DANE II
A.B., Bowdoin College, 1937
A.M., University of Illinois, 1939

AN ABSTRACT OF A THESIS

SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS
FOR THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY IN
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During the half-century following the publication of Emmanuel Miller's *Mélanges de Littérature Grecque,* in 1868, a concerted effort was made to untangle the problems surrounding the Greek paroemiographers. The combined efforts of Otto Crusius, Friedrich Brachmann, and Leopold Cohn finally surmounted the major difficulties.

The most important conclusions reached by these scholars are the following: The collection of proverbs ascribed to Zenobius in the manuscripts and the *Göttingen Corpus* is not by the actual Zenobius, but is a part of the large Alphabetical Corpus of proverbs, which arose in the Middle Ages; the true Zenobius is to be found in Miller's manuscript and others like it, and comprises three sections, or the remains of the three books which Suidas reports that he had written; the collection ascribed to Plutarch in the *Göttingen Corpus* is in reality one of the three books of Zenobius; the actual Plutarch-abstract follows the three books of Zenobius in the same manuscripts, for a confusion of titles resulted from some hasty transcription; and the so-called "proverbs of Diogenianus" in the *Göttingen Corpus* are not actually by Diogenianus, but constitute another part of the Alphabetical Corpus already referred to.

Cohn made a further study of the manuscripts of the Alphabetical Corpus, classifying them into three recensions, namely P, B, and D. P includes the so-called Zenobius of the *Göttingen Corpus* and related codices, B the first collection in Gaisford's *Paroemiographi Graeci,* which is preserved in five manuscripts, and D the various manuscripts some of the titles of which ascribe the work to Diogenianus. The D-recension was further resolved by Cohn into three families of manuscripts, and Brachmann had earlier indicated the existence of a fourth branch. It is to the first of these divisions, or D1, that the proverbs of the so-called Diogenianus in the *Göttingen Corpus* belong.

The purpose of the present study has been to recover as completely as possible the archetype of the second division of D, i.e. D2. Cohn drew up a comparative list of the proverbs in D2,

but hitherto no complete text of it has been published. For this list he used four main sources, namely Cod. Cantabrigiensis O. 1.2., Vaticanus 306, Vaticanus 482, and the two collections by Gregorius Cyprius. I have added Cod. Athous 4506 to the basic sources used in this thesis. Photostatic copies of most of these manuscripts, including Cod. Vallicellianus 88 (F 24), which I have shown to be a copy of Cantabrigiensis O. 1. 2., have been available for collation at the Library of the University of Illinois. Of the many manuscripts of Gregorius Cyprius a copy of Cod. Vaticanus 113 has been the only one available in photostats, but since this contains both collections complete and is the oldest of the group, it has been regarded as sufficient to determine the position of Gregorius in the recension. I have also made use of the Göttingen reprint of the Pantin edition of Gregorius, as well as the transcriptions in the *Göttingen Corpus* of Cod. Mosquensis 458 and Cod. Leidensis 14, both of which are late attempts to reunite the two lists of Gregorius into a single work.

The following list includes the sources used for the present work, preceded by the numbers assigned to them in the list drawn up by Mr. C. U. Faye for the catalogue of the Library of the University of Illinois, and employed in this thesis.

NUMBER	LOCATION AND DESIGNATION	CENTURY
6	Athos 4506	16
23	Cambridge, Trinity O. 1. 2.	14/15
28L	Leyden 14	17
46	Moscow 458	16
80	Rome, Vallicella 88 (F 24)	15/16
88	Vatican 113	13/14
89	Vatican 306	13/14
90	Vatican 482	14

A complete collation and detailed study of the text and order of the items in these manuscripts has made it possible to trace the descent of the codices, draw up a stemma, and determine the relative value of these sources for the recovery of the archetype. The D2 recension is divided into three lines of descent, Q, R, and S; Q consists of 6, 23, and 80 (a copy of 23); R is preserved in 89 alone; S includes 90 and all the manuscripts of

Gregorius Cyprius. Q preserves the largest number of proverbs, but its text is the most vulgar and so presumably the latest of the three. R preserves the best text, and its order is nearly identical with that of Q. For that reason I have adopted the order of Q as being the most convenient to follow in recovering the archetype. Gregorius Cyprius and the scribe of 90 excerpted from copies of a third epitome of D2, the order of which was quite different from that of Q and R in some parts. S preserves a text which is next in value to R, but it is obvious that Gregorius made numerous changes in his first list of excerpts.

Those proverbs which occur in one manuscript, or one branch only, present a serious problem. The parallel occurrences of some of these elsewhere in branches of D, or in the rest of the Alphabetical Corpus, have led me to accept several, whereas others are certainly interpolated and have to be considered as extraneous in D2. The text drawn up of the recension is accompanied by a detailed *apparatus criticus,* which records the variant readings and necessary annotations on textual problems and changes. An attempt has been made to recover the readings of D2 even when they were probably inferior to those of other traditions. A definitive edition of the Alphabetical Corpus can be produced only after similar reconstructions of other branches have been completed, from which final combinations can be made.

VITA

Nathan Dane II was born in Lexington, Massachusetts, on May 24, 1916. He attended elementary and secondary schools in Lexington, and graduated from Lexington High School in June, 1933. In September of the same year he entered Bowdoin College in Brunswick, Maine, where he received the A.B. degree in June, 1937, graduating *magna cum laude* and with high honors in Classics. During the academic year 1937-8 he was a member of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, Greece. While there he participated in the topographical survey of East Locris conducted by Dr. W. A. Oldfather. In the spring of 1938 he had charge of the excavation of the Aglaurion on the North Slope of the Acropolis in Athens under the supervision of Dr. O. Broneer, Assistant Director of the School, and Director of the North Slope Excavation. He entered the Graduate School of the University of Illinois in September, 1938, and received the degree of A.M. in June, 1939. He held a fellowship for the year 1939-40, and an assistantship for the year 1940-41. In his graduate work he has studied with Professors W. A. Oldfather, H. V. Canter, B. E. Perry, G. E. Mylonas, and H. F. Fletcher. He is a member of Phi Beta Kappa and the American Philological Association.

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